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ТҮЙІН

Мақалада кара-ала, симментал, қазақ ақбас және абердин-ангусс тұқымдарының кестірілмеген және кестірілген бұқашықтардың және бұзаулардың экстерьерлік қалыптасу ерекшеліктері мен дене бітімдерінің сызықтық өлшемдері өзгерісін салыстырмалы бағалау нәтижелері келтірілген. Жасы өскен сайын тұқымаралық және тұқымішілік жыныс-жас топтарының арасындағы айырмашылық тек жекелеген өлшемдер мөлшері бойынша ғана емес, сонымен қатар экстерьерлі ерекшеліктер бойынша да ұлғаятындығы анықталған.

RESUME

In article are presented results of the comparative estimation of the change the linear sizes of the body and particularities of the shaping the exterior goby, castrated man and heifers black-motley, simmental, kazakh white-haired and aberdin-anguss of the sorts. It Is Installed that than more age, that above become the difference both between sort, and inwardly sorts of the adult groups, not only in size separate sizes of the body, but also on exterior as a whole.

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MEAT QUALITIES OF YOUNG CROSSBRED RAMS

Abstract

The results of the control slaughter of young rams at the age of 4,5 months, obtained from the use of interbreed new factory meat type rams in common herd in a comparative perspective with the offspring, derived from the common akzhaik meat-wool rams after weaning from the ewes.

Research found that interbreed new factory meat type rams perfect transmit their meat quality of offspring. At slaughter of all selection options obtained carcass weight 12,41-13,32 kg with the advantage in favor of the offspring of meat type rams.

Keywords: *akzhaik meat-wool sheep, live weight, meat productivity, slaughter percentage, morphological structure, chemical composition of meat.*

Quantitative and qualitative indicators of sheep meat productivity depend on a number of different interrelated factors-genetic and environmental.

Thanks to a good precocity and more intensive growth crossbred lambs at the 4,5 months are well suited to the slaughter. In this time, they can provide and the high shearing crossbred wool.

The research of many scientists have shown that the offspring of sheep meat-wool breeds with a live weight of 28-30 kg at weaning gives high-quality carcass of I category with a good ratio of flesh and bones. At the same time the cost of meat and wool is lowest.

Material and methods. In Taskala district of West Kazakhstan region we have carried out studies on the productivity of crossbred young rams in 4,5 month, resulting from the different options from the selection of parental pairs:

- first - meat type of akzhaik meat-wool breed rams x akzhaik meat-wool ewes from first class of common herds;
- second - meat type of akzhaik meat-wool breed rams x akzhaik meat-wool ewes from second class of common herds;
- third - akzhaik meat-wool sheep rams of common flock x akzhaik meat-wool ewes from first class of common herds;
- fourth - akzhaik meat-wool sheep rams of common flock x akzhaik meat-wool ewes from second class of common herds.

Experimental rams were characterized by a fairly high body weight and indices of wool productivity. Live weight of interbreed new factory meat type rams averaged 110 kg, and of common herd - 102 kg.

For pairing with these rams was selected group of akzhaik meat-wool ewes (first and second classes of the total herd) at the age of 2,5 years, which have been divided on the basis of analogues on two groups of 200 animals in each.

The first group –first class ewes and the second group – second class ewes, each group divided into two groups.

First class ewes have the averaged live weight 51 kg, the second - 48 kg, the fineness of wool was mainly 56 quality. The wool was almost the same on the rune and staples

All of the ewes were kept in the same conditions, that is usually taken at the farm. During the summer, they were kept on natural pastures, and in the winter they were fed at 2,5-3 kg hay with additional feeding - 0.3-0.5 kg. concentrated feeds.

Study of meat productivity was carried out using conventional zootechnical techniques.

Results of research. We studied the meat quality of the experimental young rams at the age of 4,5 months. Control slaughtering was carried out from the 3 typical rams for the group. Before slaughter rams had an average fatness. The important indicators of the quality are the slaughter weight, hot carcass weight, the weight of internal fat (Table. 1).

Table 1 – Weight and percentage of major products of slaughter (age 4,5 months)

Indicators	Group			
	I	II	III	IV
Number of goals	3	3	3	3
Slaughter weight, kg	31,5	31,1	30,3	30.0
Hot carcass weight, kg	13,75	13,51	13,20	12,81
The percentage of hot carcass,%	43,65	43,44	43.5	42,7
The weight of internal fat, kg	0,450	0,435	0,320	0,380
The percentage of internal fat,%	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3
Weight at slaughter, kg	14,19	13,94	13,52	13,19
Slaughter percentage, %	45,1	44,8	44,6	43,9

At slaughter of all variants get a good selection of carcass weight of 12,81 kg and more. The percentage of hot carcass from the selection: interbreed new factory meat type rams x I class ewes was up 0,15% compared to the selection: common rams with the same ewes.

We establish zonal minimum output norms lamb, depending on the nutritional status and they are: the highest - 42.9, average - 41.0, below the average - 38.8 and skinny - 36.7%.

By weight of byproducts of I and II category in the two groups of test animals were not big differences. According to a relative of the liver and stomach were slight superiority animals from interbreed factory meat type rams. This, apparently, explains the rock feature animals. This is

apparently explained by genetic features of animals.

Studying the heart and lungs, it should be noted that the generation of common rams has the heart and lungs higher by weight. Increased heart and lung volume can be explained by characteristics of animals bred in the harsh conditions of continental climate.

The total percentage of slaughter products, including by-products of the first and second category, made from rams received from the selection of common rams x I class ewes - 57.9%, common rams x II class ewes - 57.2%, and by meat type, respectively, 59,0 and 56,3%.

Cutting carcasses performed after 24 hours cooling. In the process of cooling the mass loss was 0,40-0,47 kg. Varietal indiscriminately subjected to all three carcasses from each experimental group (Table. 2).

Table 2 – The composition of the carcass by grades

Group	Average weight of cooled carcasses, kg	1 sort		2 sort	
		kg	%	kg	%
I	13,32	10,54	79,2	2,78	20,8
II	13,05	10,3	78,9	2,75	21,1
III	12,73	10,1	79,4	2,63	20,6
IV	12,41	9,7	78,2	2,71	21,8

The results of a cut shows that carcasses contain a significant amount of I grade cuts. For all groups it varies from 9,7-10,5 kg or 78,2-91,4%.

Cuts percentage from the young rams from the selection: common flock rams x II class ewes was over 0,7% of their peers from the selection interbreed factory meat type rams x II class ewes.

To determine the morphological structure and meat coefficient of all the carcasses of young rams exposed boning (Table. 3).

The boning results show that the carcasses of all experimental lambs contain large amounts of meat. Best value for meat 77,3-78,2% and 21,8-22,7% of bone was observed in the carcasses of lambs born I and II classes with meat type rams.

Table 3 – Morphological composition of carcasses and meat coefficient

Group	n	Average weight of cooled carcasses, kg	Meat		Bones		Meat coefficient
			kg	%	kg	%	
I	3	13,32	10,41	78,2	2,91	21,8	3,57
II	3	13,05	10,08	77,3	2,97	22,7	3,39
III	3	12,73	9,8	77,0	2,93	23,0	3,34
IV	3	12,41	9,47	76,3	2,94	23,7	3,22

The standards developed by the Research Institute of trade and catering, provide output bones and tendons at cutting sheep carcasses the first category of not more than 27,5%, and the second category – 29,5%. In our experiments, the bone content was on 4,8-5,7% lower than the admissible limits for the lamb of the first category.

As is known, the quality of the meat is determined by its chemical composition and calorific value. On peculiarities of the chemical composition of meat crossbred lambs of different combinations of selection of parental pairs can be judged by the results of analysis of samples of carcasses of young secondary.

According to the investigations of the chemical composition of meat of sheep published many papers. It should be noted that between the protein content of meat young rams slight differences observed. At the rams from the sheep of common rams to I and II class ewes they surpassed by meat type rams on the 0,4 and 0,1%, and fat content inferior to 0,2 and 0,4%.

Conclusions. Research found that meat type rams perfect transmit their meat quality of offspring. At slaughter of all selection options obtained carcass weight 12,41-13,32 kg with the advantage in favor of the offspring of meat type rams.

ТҮЙІН

Мақалада ақжайық етті-жүнді тұқымының тұқымішілік зауыттық етті типінің аталық қошқарларын пайдалану арқылы және пайдаланылатын отарларында ақжайық етті-жүнді қойларынан алынған, енесінен айырған 4,5 айлық кезінде еркек қозыларының бақылау сойысы нәтижелері келтірілген.

Анықталғаны, етті типті аталық қошқарлары өзінің еттілік қасиеттерін ұрпақтарына жақсы береді. Барлық жұптастыру әдістерінде, бақылау сойысында 4,5 айлық кезінде, қозылардан 12,41-13,32 кг салмақтағы ұшалары алынды, етті типтегі қошқарларынан алынған ұрпақтарында жоғары болғаны байқалды.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Приведены результаты контрольного убоя баранчиков в возрасте 4,5 мес. после отбивки, полученных от использования баранов-производителей нового внутривидового заводского мясного типа овец акжайкской мясо-шерстной породы в пользовательных стадах в сравнительном аспекте с потомством, полученным от пользовательных акжайкских мясо-шерстных овец.

Установлено, что бараны-производители мясного типа стойко передают свои мясные качества потомству. При убое в 4,5 мес. от всех вариантов подбора получены тушки массой 12,41-13,32 кг с преимуществом в пользу потомства от баранов мясного типа.